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# DPRK Foreign Ministry Stat't Demands Jap. Gov't Ensure Koreans Here Right to Nat'l Education

PYONGYANG, April 16 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 16 issued a statement in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is resorting to all sorts of intrigues to suppress more harshly the Korean citizens in Japan and infringe upon their democratic, national rights.

In the statement, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the Japanese Government respect the fundamental human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, renounce all policies of discrimination and suppression against them and guarantee their democratic, national education.

The statement reads in full:

Since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" the Japanese Government, in league with the Pak Jung Hi clique, has been stepping up in every way the machinations to intensify the suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan and infringe upon their democratic, national rights.

The Sato Government of Japan is now making haste to enforce the so-called "bill for the revision of school education law" which is aimed at closing down at will schools of Korean citizens in Japan and stamping out their right to democratic, national education on charges of being "anti-Japanese."

The "bill" entitles the Japanese authorities wantonly to intervene in and control the schools of Korean nationals in Japan and close them down at any time under the unwarranted pretexts that "they have done harm to the interests and security of Japan" and that "they fall short of the condition for licence."

This is a flagrant infringement upon the basic human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and an open violation of publicly recognized international law and international practice.

Such act of the Japanese Government is part of the fascist suppression of the democratic forces being perpetrated in Japan by the Japanese militarist forces at the instigation of U.S. imperialism for facilitating overseas expansion, and this shows that it is going to launch more open suppression against the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes and sternly denounces the reckless scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As everyone knows, it is unquestionable basic right of an overseas citizen of an independent state to receive national education in the mother tongue in the country where he resides, and this right no one can violate.

More, the Korean citizens now residing in Japan are those who were forcibly taken there by the Japanese militarists in the past through "labour draft" or "conscription" and those who crossed to Japan after losing the means of livelihood at home due to the harsh exploitation and plunder by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers and have undergone all humiliation and maltreatment, and are their sons and daughters.

It is only natural that today the Koreans in Japan who are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, should study advanced scientific theories, to say nothing of the mother tongue and the history and culture of their country.

The Japanese Government is under an unavoidable obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure them all rights including democratic, national education.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government, consistently pursuing a policy of national discrimination against the Korean citizens in Japan, has been repeatedly restricting and suppressing their democratic, national education.

Now, the Japanese Government is scheming to close down Korean schools of all levels run by the Korean citizens in Japan by themselves and force "assimilation education" upon their sons and daughters.

Faced with such frenzied moves of the Japanese authorities for encroaching upon their democratic, national rights, the Korean citizens in Japan are waging a struggle against the suppressive scheme of the Japanese Government and for defence of their human rights and all democratic, national rights.

This is an entirely just struggle.

The illegal act of the Japanese Government suppressing the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan has run up against the opposition of the broad public circles of Japan.

The Korean people are convinced that the progressive political parties and public organizations of Japan and broad masses of the Japanese people will determinedly oppose as ever the reactionary policy of the Japanese Government for suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan and will render more active support to their just struggle.

The Korean people will never tolerate the unwarranted scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and abuse their national dignity.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the Japanese Government respect the fundamental human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan on the basis of the principles of international law and international practice, and renounce at once all policies of discrimination and suppression against them and guarantee their democratic, national education.

The Japanese Government can by no means escape the obligation to ensure by law the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

If the Japanese Government continues the persecution and suppression against the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

## KWP Delegation Back Home; Vice-chairman Choi Yong Kun Has Talks with Gen.Sec. Brezhnev

The Korean Workers' Party delegation led by Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, returned home on April 13 by air after attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reports KCNA on April 13.

Earlier, on April 11, a meeting took place between L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Vice-chairman Choi Yong Kun of the KWP Central Committee.

Present on the occasion from the Korean side were all the members of the Korean Workers' Party delegation who attended the 23rd Congress of the CPSU.

Present from the Soviet side was U.V. Andropov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the meeting a talk proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

The Korean Workers' Party delegation to the 23rd Congrese of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union returned home on April 13 by air.

## KWP Central Co'ttee Greets New Zealand C.P. Congress

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent on April 7 a telegram of greetings to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

## 5th Session of 3rd SPA To Be Held on April 27

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 11 issued a decree on convening the Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on April 27, 1966, in Pyongyang, a KCNA report dated April 11 said.

### DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement:

# Blasts Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialists And Thai Reactionaries Against Cambodia

PYONGYANG, April 12 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12 issued a statement and strongly condemned the U.S.-instigated aggression of Thai reactionaries on Cambodia.

The statement reads in full:

The Thai reactionaries, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have been stepping up of late aggressive acts against Cambodia.

On April 3, the Thai troops intruded into the Cambodian territory, attacked the post of Cambodian troops guarding the Preah Vihear temple and occupied the temple.

Such act of the Thai troops is an unpardonable, criminal intrusion into the Cambodian tefritory.

In this connection, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on April 7 denouncing the aggressive act of the Thai troops.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the aggressive act committed by the Thai troops against the Cambodian territory under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and fully support the just stand expressed in the statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in Thailand and South Vietnam have ceaselessly committed provocative acts against the Cambodian border areas in the last few months.

The latest attack of the Thai reactionaries against the

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April 15 was the 54th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

On this occasion, the Korean people consider it their great honor and happiness to have such an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and great revolutionary as Marshal Kim Il Sung as their leader and regard it as their national pride.

As is well known, Marshal Kim Il Sung has fought for the liberation of the country and national freedom since his childhood.

Rallying Korean revolutionaries and broad sections of patriotic people in the dark days of the Japanese colonial rule, Marshal Kim Il Sung waged arduous struggles against the Japanese aggressors for 15 odd years, dealing telling blows to the enemies and winning brilliant victories.

Through the 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle, Marshal Kim Il Sung established a shining revolutionary tradition in the history of national liberation.

The Korean Workers' Party founded and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung takes deep roots in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Thanks to the existence of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people were able to found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and establish their genuine sovereignty, thereby defending the fatherland from the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its followers and attaining great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, quickly healing the national economy of serious wounds suffered during the Korean War.

As a result, the northern half of the Republic has been turned in a short span of time into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation for the independent national economy, and into a socialist paradise on earth where everyone is leading a happy and worthy life, filled with joy and hope.

This is the fruit of the wise leadership and great thought of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, the entire Korean people regarding with love and respect Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution, are singing praises for the "era of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Marshal Kim Il Sung has on-spot guidance to people at factories, enterprises, coal mines, cooperative farms, schools and all the other places and, in spite of heavy pressure of work, calls at people at their homes, with deep concern for their home lives.

Making fair and just proposals for independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, Marshal Kim Il Sung has led the entire Korean people in the struggle for their realization.

Furthermore, Marshal Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution towards the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement and that of the socialist camp, enjoying the deep respect of the peoples of the world.

In this issue, we introduce to our readers an instance of Marshal Kim Il Sung's warm care and love for all the workers of North Korea.

# Affectionate Care For Health Of A Worker

By Kim Heung Il

I cannot still forget what occurred in 1947, or 15 years ago.

On December 3 that year, workers of the Whanghai Iron Works were filled with great joy, pride and surging deep emotion.

At their defeat, the Japanese militarists completely desroyed all the blast furnaces of the Whanghai and Kimchaik Iron Works in an attempt to cut the artery of our industry, leaving the words that it would take full 10 years for Koreans to reconstruct them. But, we Korean workers got the blast furnace of the Whanghai Iron Works back to the former condition in only two years, thereby enabling us to hold the operation ceremony on that day.

The operation ceremony was to be held in the presence of the respected and beloved leader, Premier Kim Il Sung.

We workers were being overwhelmed with indescribable joy at the thought that the Premier whom we had been longing to see, would come in person to see the start of operation.

A shout of joy went up among thousands of workers who were outside the factory to welcome the Premier.

Left at the workshop I felt very impatient, as I was unable to run out of the factory and join in the welcoming crowd. I had the honour of being in charge of iron-outlet furnacemen.

Before I was aware of it, both sides of the iron-outlet and the site where an anvil was placed were crowded to their full capacity with workers of the factory and invited guests.

The Premier was standing near the sand-pit not far from the iron-outlet.

Calming my beating heart, I opend powerfully the last clay-wall of the iron-outlet to let out crude iron.

A golden stream of crude iron began coming out, with dazzling flashes.

*PREMIER KIM IL SUNG AMONG PEOPLE*

**Premier Kim Il Sung regards it as his chore to be among the people. He always extemporarily visits workshops throughout the Republic, to the surprise and delight of workers. Offhand, he shakes the hands of workers and chats with them. His top concern is expressed over their condition of health. In the above picture, the Premier and a worker shake hands.**

With a satisfactory smile on his face, the Premier warmly clapped his hands.

Enthusiastic applause arose from here and there and resounding shouts went up from among the crowd.

Having been subjected up to that time to insults by Japanese imperialism, we came to feel the honour and pride of labour for the first time in our life.

Watching every movement of us furnace-chargers, the Premier radiantly smiled.

When almost all the crude iron came out from the iron-outlet, red lumps of live coke went flying like tracers even to the front of the sand-pit.

Despite this, the Premier kept standing in his place with a smile on his face.

Two fellow workers and I quickly entered the blast furnace, pushing a shield to cover the iron-outlet, defying the sizzling heat inside the furnace.

With a hissing sound, the flames became smaller.

It would have been a foolish thing for us to enter the blast furnace, pushing the shield, but we had no alternative but to do so at that time.

After successfully finishing the first extraction work of crude iron, we took a rest in front of the control room.

The Premier who had kept standing throughout near the sand-pit came to us.

While looking calmly around us all, he said in satisfied tone:

"You brave fighters! Let me grasp your hands !"

The Premier tightly shaked our dark hands without any hesitation. I quickly tried to wipe my blackened hands with a towel tied around my waist, but it was too late.

The Premier firmly grasped my hand.

He highly valued and praised the fact that the workers of the Whanghai Iron Works had restored the blast furnace to normal on their own.

The Premier continued to say:

—You are the masters of the furnace, that is, the masters of the country. You are a precious treasure which develops our country. Our country has five blast furnaces. The remaining four must be restored by you. You have already acquired experience in the reconstruction work, so you can restore them faster and better next time. Whether or not our country develops and prospers depends upon you. Only when the blast furnaces are reconstructed as quickly as possible and crude iron is extracted, can we produce machines and, at the same time, develop light industry while simultaneously advancing agriculture. Only by so doing, can the Korean people lead a happy life at the earliest possible time—.

I realized again deeply how precious and important the iron we produced was for developing our country as a rich and strong country and how proud I was to be a furnace charger.

I further strengthened my resolve for the future, feeling indescribably happy.

He stood in front of us affectionately looking around us, and came one step forward to us and asked if our foodstuff situation was all right, what subsidiary foodstuffs we ate and how our housing condition was.

A few months ago, the Premier sent us polished rice which he has received as a gift from farmers in Jairyong county. And now, he, this time turning up personally, showed concerns about our foodstuff situation.

What formal attitude that remained in us toward the Premier had disappeared without our knowledge, and we were frankly telling the Premier everything in our minds, good or bad.

(After the Premier's visit, we again were provided by him with a new supply rice and citations for reasons that we were performing difficult tasks.)

The Premier asked us if the iron-outlet was always covered with the shield and if workers entered the blast furnace, pushing the shield.

We answered that we had done so far in that way since the Japanese rule.

After a while of deep thought, the Premier said in a serious tone:

"That would be natural!" Then, he attentively looked around us.

The Premier told me to come closer to him and, holding my hands with burns I had suffered during the Japanese rule, stared at the burns.

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Cambodian territory is part of the adventurous moves of aggression of the U.S. imperialists for expanding the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-China and it indicates that they intend to embark upon wholesale aggression against Cambodia.

Today, the Thai Government is being further reduced to a tool of aggression at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists who are set on dominating Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries stop at once all their aggressive acts against the Cambodian territory.

The armed forces of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for defending their land, beat back the aggressive troops of Thailand and recovered the Preah Vihear temple.

Today, the Royal Government and people of Cambodia are prepared to rebuff any invasion of the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries and firmly determined to defend to the end the sovereignty and the whole territory of Cambodia.

The righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against aggression is enlisting the undivided support and sympathy of the peace-loving people the world over.

If U.S. imperialism and its lackeys persist in their reckless provocative acts against the Cambodian territory and expand aggression, they will be unable to escape a more shameful defeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express militant solidarity with the Royal Government and people of Cambodia in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and declare that they will support their just cause with all might in the future, too.

# World Public Demand Jap. Gov't Ensure Koreans Here Democratic, Nat'l Rights

**Today, the world public are voicing strong denunciations against the wicked moves of the Japanese Government to deprive Korean residents in Japan of their democratic, national rights, and are extending the fullest support and encouragement to Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle to safeguard their democratic, national rights.**

## WFDY Statement Accuses Jap. Gov't of Suppressive Move

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on March 21 and strongly denounced the Japanese Government for its attempt to impose "ROK" nationality on Koreans in Japan and fully supported the demand of Koreans here to change "ROK" nationality to "Korea," according to a report from Budapest, Hungary.

Pointing to the fact that the Japanese Government is forcibly implementing the criminal "Japan-South Korea Treaty" which is concluded with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and is forcing "ROK" nationality on Koreans in Japan, the statement denounced this act of the Japanese Government as a gross infringement upon the fundamental human rights and dmocratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and as an act that gravely violates the principles of international law.

The statement demanded the Japanese Government immediately stop imposing "ROK" nationality on Koreans in Japan and meet their demand for "Korea" nationality in accordance with the principles of international law.

It also demanded the Japanese Government put an immediate end to national discrimination against and persecution of Koreans in Japan and ensure them democratic, national rights.

The statement called on the WFDY national organizations and the progressive youths world over to express solidarity with the struggle of Korean nationals in Japan.

## A-A Lawyers' Conf. Urges Guarantee for Right to Nat'l Education

Toshio Narita, Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference, made a statement on March 22 and demanded the Japanese Government immediately stop persecution of Koreans in Japan and secure them due rights, according to a Hsinhua report from Conakry, Guinea.

Pointing to the infringement on the fundamental human rights of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan by the Japanese Government, the Japanese secretary said in the statement:

The Japanese Government, the A-A Lawyers' Conference Secretary, declared, is under obligation to give a preferential treatment to Korean citizens in Japan because the Koreans in Japan are either those who were taken to Japan through military conscription or labour draft by the Japanese imperialists in the past or those who were driven out of their native places to wander about in Japan due to the harsh colonial rule of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Following the effectuation of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" on Feb. 17, 1966, the Japanese Government started forcing the Koreans in Japan to apply for the right of permanent residence in Japan. Through this, the Japanese Government is machinating, in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi regime, to impose ROK" nationality on them by various means, infringing upon the freedom of nationality choice, which is the fundamental principle of international law.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government is trying to deprive the Korean children in Japan of the opportunity of receiving national education by imposing assimilation education, the secretary denounced the Japanese Government's suppressive move against Koreans' national education as a "criminal act and fascist educational law crudely violating the publicly recognized norms of international law."

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Changing his countenance, the Premier turned me round.

Then, uttering no word, he again touched me on the burns on the back of the neck.

At that moment, I felt gushing up within me all the bitter memories of maltreatment and insults I had suffered during the past Japanese colonial rule.

Japanese attacked me when I suffered burns, giving merciless whippings to me, saying I must extract crude iron so long as I was alive.

How many of us Korean workers had received inhuman insults and maltreatment from Japanese during their rule over Korea!

Born a son of a poor worker, from the age of 17, worked as a furnace-charger, spending long inclement winter nights, under severe floggings by Japanese, with a hungry stomach and in a bone-cold stone-walled room.

Tears welled up in my eyes when the Premier gently patted me on my burns, showing deep concern about the health of a worker who had undergone such treatment.

"Your heroism is admired, but the work is dangerous."

The Premier said: "We had better mechanize the iron-outlet shielding work. That work must be mechanized! Only when difficult and laborious work is mechanized, you can be liberated from drudgery and attain high productivity.

The Japanese racked their brains only on how to exploit Korean workers, but never paid attention to their plight, whether they were engaged in difficult work or whether they were dying..."

Actually, only a few years before, the Japanese who were controlling the blast furnace of the iron plant, placed more value on a ton of iron than on the lives of Korean workers and they cruelly used Korean workers like beasts.

Without lessening the pressure of air blown into the the blast furnace, Japanese factory "suspervisors" and "workshop heads" used sticks to drive us into the flames of the blast furnace.

However hard I worked I did not feel any fatigue whenever I thought of the presence of the Premier who was always thinking of us workers.

While seeing the Premier off, I cried in my heart, "General! I will be a good worker as one of your fighters!" It was not once nor twice that I met with the Premier who had reared me as a son of the Party.

I had been transferred to the Kimchaik Iron Works in order to help reconstruct the destroyed furnace. However, the Premier came out of the way to come to see me again, even when he visited there in the spring of 1959, without forgetting me. It was when he enjoyed the performances of the artists' circles formed among the workers there. On that day, my seat was a little far from the seat of the Premier.

Looking around, the Premier recognized me and made a gesture telling me to come near. When I went to the seat of the Premier, he warmly told me to sit down next to him. I felt my face grow flushed because it was utterly unexpected.

With his kind hand on my shoulder, in a low, soft tone, he asked me about my family. As if before my parents, I told him how my family was.

After further inquiring about the grades and results of my children in school, he told me to send them all to universities and make them excellent workers, and that to do so, I had to study first and show the example them to follow. With this, he smiled. I felt so abashed that I lowered my face. "Yes sir! I will study hard," said I.

In the meantime, he looked at me intently, with his smile disappearing. And then, he said to me in a tone mingled with worry, "Heung Il! You look so tired. You need a good rest."

"Oh no! I am all right. These days, I have been a little tired making preparations for the inaugural Ceremony of the blast furnace of the Kimchaik Iron Works," said I firmly.

He said, "You are telling a lie." In a moment, his eyes seemed to penetrate my heart thoroughly. He said, "Your look tells everything."

"To be frank with you, I have been in bad condition," admitted I.

Thanks to his help, later, I was sent to Joowul for a change of air and as far as the Soviet Union.

Changing his tone, the Premier shook me gently with his hands on my shoulders. "Now, let's enjoy the performances of the circles!" urged the Premier.

The happy moment the hands of the Premier touched on my shoulders, my mind was flooded with the memories of his deep compassion he had shown me while putting his hands on my scars left by a fire in 1947 and of his look of satisfaction with the improving living standard of us workers in the rest room of the Supreme People's Assembly. Above all, the happening at the new-year reception on January 1, 1958 specially given by the Cabinet, I shall never forget.

Looking around, the Premier approached me, saying "Heung Il! All these dishes here have been prepared for you workers. Please make yourself comfortable and help yourself to them!" With a smile on his face, the Premier said from the bottom of his heart, "Please eat and drink to your heart's content and have a good time. That will make me happy and relaxed." With this, he poured wine into my glass.

"I wish you good health in the new year."

He took up a glass to drink a toast, and said in a oud voice.

"Toast!"

I said with a stifled voice.

"I wish the Premier a long life!"

I gulped the wine in my glass, the wine which the Premier in person poured for the sake of the health of a worker, not, for the sake of the health of all the working class.

Coming to myself, hearing the songs of artists' circles which resounded throughout the hall, I wiped tears from my eyes with a handkerchief.

Workers on the stage sung to their hearts' content the happy life of workers, which has become more bountiful under the warm care extended by the Party and the Premier.

The songs performed on the stage by workers also expressed my happy feelings, feelings of a worker reared under the kind care of the Premier and the profound gratitude of the entire working people for their happiness.

While listening to workers' songs on the stage, I thought to myself:

We, the working class, have the father—the respected and beloved leader, Premier Kim Il Sung—to whom we can entrust everything, our life, health and future. The fact that the Premier is leading us and that our working class is growing under his care—this enables us to work miracles and advance vigorously.

# Japanese Gov't, Guarantee Koreans'

## *Korean Enthusiasts' Meeting in Tokyo*

Over 1,200 Korean people in Tokyo on April 11 packed to capacity the Kita Ward Public Hall, Tokyo, to hold a meeting for the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan. Held under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Regional Headquarters of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), the meeting was called "the Tokyo Enthusiasts' Meeting for Defense of the National Education of Korean Children in Japan."

**Korean citizens distributing handbills to Japanese passers-by calling for their support for Koreans' movement to defend their right to the democratic and national education, which is now under the danger of being deprived by the Japanese Government**

The meeting was held at a critical juncture when, as Li Kye Baik, Vice-chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, pointed out in his report at the meeting, the Japanese Government's plot to deprive Koreans here of their democratic rights and in particular, of their right to the national education was becoming more undisguised.

In his report, Vice-chairman Li Kye Baik thoroughly exposed the Government's unjustifiable suppressive measures against Koreans' national education, while making detailed explanations on the justifiability of the democratic and national education of Korean sons and daughters in this country. Then, he emphasized the need for further strengthening the unity of all the Korean citizens around CHONGRYUN organizations. He said: "When we are firmly united around our organizations, there will be no difficulty so hard that we can not overcome for the defense of our education."

His report moved the participants so much that they renewed their determinations to do everything in their power to defend their right to the national education.

The participants adopted a message addressed to their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung. They also adopted a petition to be presented to the Japanese Government, demanding immediate suspension of all its machinations to suppress their national education.

## *"Education Amendment Bill" Aims to Destroy Koreans' Nat'l Education*

**Evidently** with a view to destroying Koreans' democratic and national education here, the Japanese Education Ministry has drafted a basic plan to establish what it calls "a foreigners' school system" and is going to submit a "bill to revise the School Education Law" to a Cabinet session for approval as soon as possible.

Main points of the Education Ministry's plan:

1) Education in foreign schools must not adversely affect the national interests and security of Japan.

2) Approval for the establishment of such schools will be given by prefectural governors after obtaining approval from the Education Minister who will confer with ministries concerned before giving approval.

3) If such schools do not abide by standards set by law, the Education Minister can order revision, suspension or shutting down of the schools. He can ask these schools report on supervision and administration and on the content of education. When necessary, he can order school inspections.

4) Foreign school authorities must present to the Education Minister report on the appointment of teachers, and on textbooks and school regulations.

5) Violations of such orders will make violators subject to imprisonment or fines.

In short, it is clear that all these provisions stem from the long-cherished aim of the Japanese Government to place Koreans' national education under its complete control, or to legally justify its arbitrary suppression of the education. Thus, proposed legislation can be said to be no more than a disguised security law. When the Japanese Government authorities assert that "education in foreigners' schools must not adversely affect the interests and security of Japan," it is clear that the Government is trying, under this pretext, to justify its unjustifiable plot to suppress Koreans' national education in this country. Koreans in Japan have never intervened in the domestic affairs of Japan. As so far have they been, they will be faithful also hereafter to this unchangeable stand of non-interference. However, this is in so far as Japan also does not interfere in the questions concerning the national interests of the Korean people.

We, Koreans in Japan, have many times protested against the Japanese Government's plan to suppress our national education, which has been unjustifiably censured as being aimed at "anti-Japanese" indoctrination. However, the Government authorities have been able to give no evidence to substantiate their assertion of "anti-Japanese education." According to them, any criticism of the policies of the United States and "the Republic of Korea (South Korea)" will be regarded as directed against Japan, because these countries are Japan's closest allies. For Korean people this assertion is too absurd to accept even for a moment, because the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea are the first target of struggle of all the Korean people, and the Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S. stooges, are the greatest national traitors the Korean people have had in the whole course of their history. If the Japanese Government plots to prohibit Korean people from criticizing these enemies, it would mean just what the Government calls "intervention in the domestic affairs of a foreign country," that is to say, an intervention in the domestic affairs of the Korean people.

Now, Koreans in Japan are educating their children in their own language and according to their own traditions. Their education is firmly based upon the educational policy of their home country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean language, Korean history, geography and culture are the main subjects of study. At Korean schools here, the pupils and students are required, in particular, to cultivate the spirit of racial equality and mutual respect so that they may be brought up to be good friends of the Japanese people and the people of all the world. Viewed thus, Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan can be said to help in promoting genuine friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples. The Government's assertion that their education is aimed at "anti-Japanese" indoctrination or the like, is only a big lie.

Irrespective of the place of his residence, any citizen of any sovereign state has the right to receive education in his mother tongue. This right is sacred. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: Any person has the right to receive education, and any parent has priority to choose the kind of education which will be given his or her child. Koreans in Japan are overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their legal status is firmly guaranteed by the DPRK Nationality Law. Accordingly, they should naturally be ensured all the rights due to foreigners and therefore, it need hardly be said, their freedom of national education should also be honoured in the maximum possible degree. But, actually, the situation is quite contrary. In exercising their right to education, Koreans in Japan have been subject to various restrictions which are not applied to any other foreigners here, such as Americans, Canadians or Germans. In addition, even this much curtailed right has been exposed to the constant danger of being completely deprived. National discrimination against Koreans in Japan will be the more absurd when the fact is taken into consideration that there are now several Japanese schools abroad where children are enjoying their own education in as full measure as at home, and further, that there are even foreign countries with which the Japanese Government has reached an agreement on the establishment of Japanese schools for educating Japanese emigrants there. Then, why has the Japanese Government been so eagerly trying to deprive Koreans here of the right to their democratic and national education? In doing so, the Government aims to "assimilate" Korean children to the Japanese.

In the light of the principles of international law and international practices, the Japanese Government should guarantee Koreans their full right to the democratic and national education of their children. As is widely known, Koreans in Japan are those who, during the dark days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, were taken here for forced labour or for military services, and their children. Some of them are those who bade farewell to their dear homeland and crossed the sea to this country in search of livelihood, and their children. The Japanese Government should sincerely consider this historical background to the massive settlement of Koreans in Japan. If so, it should not evade the moral responsibility for providing them all the proper treatment due to foreigners.

**For** the present development of their democratic and national education, Koreans in Japan have had to overcome, during the past 20 years, many obstacles, of which suppressive measures taken by the U.S. military authorities here and the successive Japanese Governments were the greatest. Here, it should not be overlooked that the Japanese Government's move to destroy Koreans' educational work has been becoming more vigorous and undisguised, particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty." This is by no means fortuitous, as the Government's plot of suppression is closely related to the real aim which the Government is trying to attain through the criminal "Treaty": By reducing to nil all the national in Koreans' national education, it is plotting to reduce Korean boys and girls to be no more than mere slaves without the least national consciousness so that they may become indifferent even to the re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese monopoly capital. Thus, in trying to undermine Koreans' national education, the Japanese Government's chief purpose is to have all the Korean children learn at Japanese schools, where their education will necessarily result in "assimilating" them to the Japanese.

And it should not be forgotten that this "assimilation education" is a replica of that education which Japanese militarism had imposed upon Koreans in the past, education for "making all the Koreans emperor's faithful subjects."

In textbooks used at Japanese schools at present, we can find not a few passages containing descriptions clearly intended to justify Japanese past invasion of Korea. This shows that two

(Continued on page 5)

# Right to Their Nat'l Education Here

## *Support for Koreans' Educational Right Mounting Higher Among Japanese*

A TIDE of strong opposition to the Government's machinations to deprive Koreans here of their right to the democratic and national education has recently been sweeping throughout Japan. And this tide is now running daily higher as it becomes clearer that the Government is more than ever determined in its effort to submit, for this purpose, what it calls "a bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law" to the current 51st Diet session. Protest rallies denouncing the Government's plot have been held almost daily by Koreans in this country. Various forms of mass propaganda campaigns, including those using sound-trucks, are now also being vigorously conducted. Signature-collecting campaigns are also in full swing. Under these circumstances, Japanese people's support for Koreans' movements to defend their democratic and national education is rapidly increasing with every passing day.

The Communist Party of Japan, the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Democratic-Socialist Pary have already made their attitude clear that they will make positive efforts to defend Koreans' right to the democratic and national education. The Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Democratic-Socialist Party demanded the Goverhment and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party immediately decide not to submit the "education law amendment bill" to the current Diet session. Similar demands are also made by representatives of many social organizations, labour unious, student and youth organizations, as well as by those of organizations for scholars, writers and artists.

ON April 11, the Communist Party of Japan and the Japan Socialist Party as well as the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and 74 social organizations including: the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Peace Committee, the (Japan) Association for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Japan Conference for Koreans' National Education Problems, issued a joint statement in support of Koreans' national education.

Defending Koreans' right to the national education, an appeal was issued also that day by the Liaision Council of the Cultural Organizations of Japan, an organization comprising some 40 member cultural organizations, among which were: the National Workers' Music Association, the Council of Japan Musicians and Dancers, the Japan Poets' Conference, the Japan Democratic Writers' Union, and the New Japan Poets' Conference. Statements or appeals were issued also by student and youth organizations including: the Japan Democratic Youth League, the Japan Socialist Youth League and the Liasion Council of the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren), and by eight lawyers' associations including: the Liaison Council of the International Lawyers' Association, the Free Bar Associetion and the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, as well as by 13 women's organizations including: the New Japan Women's Association, the Liaision Council of the New Japn Mothers' Associations and the Women's Club.

These statements and appeals were unanimous in denouncing the Government's machinations to suppress Koreans' democratic and national education and at the same time, in demanding immediate cancellation of the "bill to revise the School Education Law" and quarantee of the right of Koreans to the democratic and national education.

The Liaison Council of the Japan Cultural Organizations on April 12 issued an appeal calling for the defense of Koreans' right to their democratic and national education. The appeal was adopted at an emergency lecturers' meeting sponsored by the Liaison Council. The meeting was held to discuss ways and means of frustrating the Government's plan to submit the "bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law" to the current Diet session.

FURTHER, on April 13, representatives from the education and propaganda departments of 50 political parties, social organizations and trade unions, and editors of their organs held a joint meeting in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, to exchange views on the question regarding the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education.

The participants in the meeting decided to organize "a conference of propaganda activists and organ editors for the defense of Koreans' national education." Later, they issued a statement calling for immediate cancellation of the "bill for partial amendment of the education law" which, they said, was aimed at destroying Koreans' national education. Contained in the statement are also the following two points of demand: 1) guarantee of the right of Koreans to the democratic and national education, and 2) approval for graduates from Korean high schools of the qualifications for admission to Japanese universities.

Organs and organizations represented at the meeting that day included: Akahata (organ of the Communist Party of Japan); Shakai Shinpo (organ of the Japan Socialist Party); the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); the Japan Teachers' Union; the Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions Tanro); the Japan Newspaper Workers' Union; the Federation of the Publishing Workers' Association; the National Federation of Mine Workers' Unions; the Japan Press Service; the Japan Organs' Associations; the Japan Congress of Journalists; the Japan Peace Committee; the Japan Council Against A and H Bombs; the Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Youth League; the Japan Institute for Korean Affairs, and the Japan Women's Congress.

Representatives of 10 Japanese youth organizations on April 14 gathered at the No.1 Hall of Members of the House of Representatives, Tokyo, to hold an emergency leaders' meeting of the youth organizations to discuss way and means of their future struggle to defend Koreans' right to the democratic and national education.

At the meeting, the representatives decided to mobilize all the forces of young men across this country in the movement to demand the Government immediately suspend its unjustifiable plot to suppress Koreans' national educational work. They said: "Any of the Government's suppressive measures against Koreans' democratic and national education shall be regarded as none other than a challenge to the democratic forces of Japan."

The participants also decided to launch as soon as possible a powerful protest movement as a first wave in their struggle.

The 10 youth organizations represented at the meeting that day were: the Japan Democratic Youth League; the Japan Socialist Youth League; the Youth Departments, of the Japan-Korea Association, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Japan Teachers' Union, the Japan Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (Jichiroren), and of the National Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Unions; as well as the Youth and Women's Conference of the Joint Struggle Committee of the National Public Service Workers' Unions, and the Council of the Religious Youth.

Meanwhile, it is worthy of note that with every passing day, broader sections of the Japanese people are becoming to be more and more aware that their support for Koreans' struggles to defend their right to the national education is directly related to the defense of their own education.

**Representatives from the education and propaganda departments of 50 political parties, social organizations and trade unions, and editors of their organs held on April 13 a joint meeting in Tokyo to exchange views on the question regarding the defense of Koreans' national education. Photo shows the scene of the meeting.**

**Japanese citizens interviewing an Education Ministry official to demand guarantee of Koreans' right to their national education**

## *"Amendment Bill"*

(Contiuned from page 4)

sinister jobs are now simultaneously being done by the Government: that is, one aimed at making Koreans here so obedient as to accept Japanese invasion of their country without raising a finger against it, and the other at making Japanese so arrogant as to raise no opposition to the invasion of Korea. Therefore, it can be said that there is a close interrelationship between the Government's aim to destroy Koreans' national education and that to educate Japanese pupils with a militarist ideology.

Seventeen years ago, in 1949, Korean schools across this country were forcibly closed down by a Government order. This incident of closure of Korean schools was a first step toward fascistization of the then Japanese society and was a prelude to a new war of aggression, as was proved by the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. When voices are now rising daily higher among masses of Japanese people demanding the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education, it is certain that they are aware of this historical lesson.

**During** 35 years in the past, the Japanese imperialists had been leaving no stones unturned in their endeavours to obliterate the national education of the Korean people. But owing to our people's death-and-life resistance, their endeavours, desperate though they were, were unable to deprive the Korean nation of its language and letters. The Kwangjoo Students' Incident in 1929, when Korean students in Kwangjoo city, South Cholla Province, South Korea, fought Japanese armed police for the defense of national prestige, is still vivid in our memory. Korean people in Japan, who share the same blood of patrotism with their ancestors, will never look idly on the Japanese Government's machinations against their national education, but will fight to the end for its defense.

# Pak Jung Hi's Troop Dispatch Must Immediately Be Checked

The Vietnam-bound South Korean puppet regiment left Port Pusan on April 10 on board U.S. navy transports.

According to reports from Taegu, in addition to this regiment, a puppet army unit in Taegu was sent to South Vietnam on the 9th under the name of replacing the "Dove unit" of the South Korean puppet army dispatched there in February last year.

For what and at whose bidding do they leave for a foreign country?

U.S. imperialism which has already dragged out to South Vietnam more than 20 thousand South Korean puppet troops has again directed the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch a combat division and a regiment, 20 thousand strong, with the bait of dollars, while the Pak Jung Hi hordes, the most reliable U.S. hirelings, who have feathered their own nest at the cost of fellow countrymen's blood, declared that they are ready to send even 10 divisions, if ordered by the U.S. masters, describing the additional troop dispatch to South Vietnam as something designed for "joint defense," "defense of freedom" and so on.

When even such vassal states of the U.S. as Thailand, the Philippines and Taiwan are disinclined to dispatch their troops to Vietnam, only the Pak Jung Hi gang is wagging its tail before the U.S. masters, increasing to an army corps size the strength of South Korean puppet serving the U.S. imperialists in the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

And what is the outcome?

Over 3,500 South Korean puppet soldiers died a dog's death last January and February alone and the ashes of their bodies are streaming into the Kimpo Airport of Seoul from South Vietnam.

Now South Korean puppet troops are committing indelible crimes in South Vietnam, taking a hand in the U.S. operation of massacre that are waged under the slogans "Kill all, burn all and destroy all."

South Korean puppet soldiers get on board a U.S. transport for South Vietnam where they are bound to die an disgraceful death in place of U.S. aggressors (at Port Pusan)

The dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique is the target of the curses, hatred and condemnation of the Korean people and other peoples of the world.

Pak Jung Hi is offering an increasing number of South Korean youths as U.S. cannon fodder, twaddling that this is a just act for "collective security of Asia," and "overseas expansion" of South Korea.

But the truth is that Pak Jung Hi hopes to increase the confidence of the U.S. master, lay a foundation for his long-term office and get dollars, as a reward for the troop dispatch.

But the military situation in South Vietnam has not been favorable to the U.S. army.

For all its war efforts, U.S. imperialism is now floundering in a quandary in South Vietnam. More than 32 thousand men including 10,600 U.S. troops were killed, wounded or captured by the South Vietnam Liberation Army in the first two months of this year.

Meantime, recent South Korean papers condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique which keeps sending youths to the shambles of war in Vietnam, warning against the active involvement in the Vietnam war.

Maiil Shinmoon and Taegu Ilbo, both published in Taegu, say that Pak Jung Hi bows to every U.S. demand, closing his eyes to the future of the state and nation. The papers emphasize that Pak Jung Hi must bear full responsibility before the country and nation for driving troops en masse into the war in South Vietnam, declaring his troop dispatch to be contrary to good faith and justice. Another local paper, Chunnam Ilbo, referring to the recent anti-U.S., anti-government demonstration in various parts of South Vietnam, says that South Korea should be more prudent at this juncture when the Vietnam situation has become so tense.

The ashes of ROK armymen are streaming into the Kimpo Airport of Seoul everyday.

On the other hand, strong opposition to and denunciations of the new dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam are reported in various foreign countries of the world.

According to a TASS report from Berlin, the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic on March 29 issued a statement and vehemently denounced the Pak regime for the additional dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, stressing that such a troop dispatch scheme completely runs counter to the interests of the Korean people.

Also, Hsinhua, the official Chinese news agency, quoted a report of Radio Pathet Lao from Khang Khay as denouncing as a direct menace and challenge to the Laotian people the South Korean Pak regime's additional troop dispatch. It stressed that the Laotian people will fight to the end and deal a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism together with the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Vietnam is raising stronger voices of impeachment.

According to the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, Nguen Huu Tho, President of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, appealed to the South Korean people to oppose the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique.

Also, recently, the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, in a statement, while the Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam Women's Union, in a letter, appealed to the South Korean people to struggle resolutely in order to stay the bloody hands of the U.S. and the Pak clique and prevent them from sending South Korean youths to die in place of the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam. They called upon the South Korean armymen in South Vietnam to come over to the side of the Vietnamese people and join in their war of resistance against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Indeed, the South Korean soldiers should turn their guns on the Pak Jung Hi clique which is driving fellow countrymen into a death pit and on the U.S. imperialists, its back-stage wirepuller.

The South Korean people and puppet army soldiers must not be fooled by the crafty ruse of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Pak Jung Hi hordes can never atone for their criminal act of driving fellow countrymen on to the road of crime and death to satisfy the aggressive ambition of their U.S. overlords.

# Peace Committee Chairman Flays Additional Troop Dispatch

Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, issued on April 9 a statement condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for sending more troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of Washington.

In the name of the entire Korean people who prize peace, I scathingly denounce this criminal step of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, he declared.

Noting that Pak Jung Hi has started sending one regiment of puppet troops as part of his plan for sending 20 thousand more troops to South Vietnam, he said:

The troop dispatch shows how desperately U.S. imperialism is trying to get out of the tight straits in South Vietnam and how frenziedly the Pak Jung Hi clique is driving compatriots to disgraceful death.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuously hurling reinforcements into South Vietnam from the U.S. mainland and employing weapons of all types and cruel means of war of all descriptions.

With no bestial means of war, however, can U.S. imperialism bring the Vietnamese people to their knees or stave off its doom.

Unable to tolerate any longer their sufferings, humiliation and slavery, the South Vietnamese people have risen up and are valorously fighting for the freedom, liberation, unification and independence of the country.

Therefore, today people of the world respect the South Vietnamese people, calling them a heroic people, and rendering unstinted support and encouragement.

Why should South Korean youths take part in the gangster-like aggression of the U.S. imperialists, die a dog's death, leaving a stain on the history of our justice-loving nation?

In conclusion, Kang Ryang Wook called upon the officers and men of the "ROK Army" to refuse to obey the orders to go to South Vietnam, if they do not want to leave a stain on the history of the nation or to die a shameful death.

# Tokyo Ministerial Conference Lashed

The "Southeast Asian Economic Development Ministerial Conference" held in Tokyo cast a revealing light on the expansionist ambition of Japanese imperialism.

It was keynoted by the wicked scheme of Japanese monopoly capital to convert Southeast Asia into a supplier of cheap raw material, a market and place for investment and, furthermore, into a yen-controlled "economic sphere" under the signboard of "aid" and "cooperation."

Running the gauntlet of the counterattacks of Asian peoples and undergoing a serious dollar crisis, the U.S. imperialists are pushing Japan to the fore and scheming to drive it as a "shock-brigade" in their Asian aggression. Now the Japanese militarists are out to carry into effect their aggressive design in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The documents of the conference seem to be impeccable. But the honeyed words uttered there revealed the wicked aims of Japanese imperialism, the sponsor of the conference, and U.S. imperialism, its backstage wirepuller.

During and after the conference the Japanese militarists tried to utilize it as a stepping stone for realizing their wild desires for Asian expansion.

AFP hit the nail on the head when it intimated at the outset of the conference that one of Japan's aims was the formation of an Asian community.

Another aim sought by the Japanese militarists in the conference was to comply with the demand of U.S. imperialism to form an anti-communist system in Asia and, as a reward, to step up the realization of their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Now the U.S. imperialists are at pains to gang up the anti-communist puppets and satellites in Asia in an attempt to prop up their crumbling aggressive foundation in this area.

At the conference the Japanese reactionaries played the role of a chief executor of the U.S. plan.

Facts show that the Japanese militarists, faithfully serving Washington, are stretching their claws of economic and political expansion to Southeast Asia on a full scale, capitalizing on the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

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